

THE CYNTHIANA NEWS.

VOL. XX.

CYNTHIANA, KY., NOVEMBER 10, 1870.

NO 36

CYNTHIANA NEWS.

A. J. MOREY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS.

The CYNTHIANA NEWS is published weekly
\$1 per annum in advance.

Rates of Advertising
PER SQUARE OF 10 LINES.

One Insertion	\$1.00
Three months	4.00
Six months	7.00
Twelve months	10.00
Obituary Notices	0.50

Job Work, executed with neatness
and dispatch on reasonable terms.
The News has been incorporated by
the Legislature of Kentucky and can pub-
lish legal advertisements.

Kentucky Central Rail Road.

UP TRAINS.
Leave Covington at 7.30 A. M. and 1.40 P. M.
Arrive at Cynthiana at 10.25 A. M. and 4.35
P. M.
Arrive at Lexington at 12.00 Noon, and
6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Nicholasville at 12.45 P. M. and
8.55 P. M.

DOWN TRAINS.
Leave Nicholasville at 6.50 A. M. and 1.00
P. M.
Leave Lexington at 7.00 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.
Arrive at Cynthiana at 8.35 A. M. and 4.35
P. M.
Arrive at Covington at 11.50 A. M. and 7.30
P. M.

Both trains run through between
Covington and Nicholasville.

C. L. DONNALL.

Resident Dentist, Cynthiana, Ky.
Office on Pike street, over Cox's Dry
Goods Store. May 27-11.

HILL & SMITH,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
AND
LIQUOR DEALERS.

No. 19 & 21 Pike street, Covington, Ky.
Storage and Commission
March 25-66

B. K. REYNOLDS,
Distiller and Manufacturer
Pure Bourbon
AND
Rye Whisky.
Boyd's Station,
HARRISON COUNTY, KY.
December 10, 1869-1y.

Desirable City Property for Sale

The undersigned having purchased the
Harrison Hotel and intending in future
to apply all his time, talent, attention and
money to the keeping of First Class Hotel,
is desirous of selling the House and lot of
ground, containing Gauges, upon the corner
of Main and Mill streets, in Cynthiana, Ky.,
and being the same property occupied as a
residence by Leah Cason. The House is a
good substantial brick, in good repair, and
has all the necessary out buildings, consist-
ing of Kitchen, Smoke-house, &c. A
never failing well of water is upon the lot,
and a large and well selected assortment of
fruit trees, grape vines and current bushes,
beautifully and abounding the premises. Per-
sons desiring this description of property
will do well to call upon the undersigned
at his Store House upon Main Street, who
will take great pleasure in giving all desired
information, or if desirable will accompany
any such persons as may wish to purchase
over the entire premises. Terms reasonable.
Payments easy. Call on or address
H. C. KEIBEL,
Main Street, Cynthiana, Ky.
Jan 1st 67-1870.

John L. Lehman,
CONFECTIONER,
No. 507 Madison Street,
COVINGTON, KY.

Weddings and Parties Furnished in
the Latest Style.
June 9-1870.

Queen City Copper Works
Rooney & Shadlinger,
(Late of James Hinnin & Co.)
Coppersmiths,
S. W. Cor. Pearl and Lawrence
CINCINNATI, Ohio,
Manufacturers of
ENGINE & DISTILLERY WORK

Of all kinds, such as
Alcohol Stills, Columns, Pumps of
all kinds, Steamboat Coal Oil,
Chemical & Brewery Work
Soda Fountains and Generators made to
Order and Repaired at Short Notice.
March 25-11

HAIR GOODS.

LADIES' BAZAAR,
No. 33 East 5th Street,
COVINGTON, KY.

LADIES' Hair Goods in every variety.
Ladies' Hair Braids, Curis, Chignons,
Switches, Nets, Puffs, Combs, Brushes,
Carriers, Crimpers, Hair Dressings, Hair
Restoratives, Hair Dyes, &c., &c.

ANY DESIGN IN
HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.

All work warranted as represented.
MRS. A. BURT,
P. O. Box No. 66, Covington, Ky.
March 31, 1870-1y.

Subscription to the Cynthiana
News \$2 a year in advance.

H. D. FRISBIE,

CYNTHIANA, KY.,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Coal
Youngblood, Coalburg and Hoag-
well canals, by the car load or cart load for
CASH ONLY. As is well known, I can and
will undersell any and every other coal
dealer. I mean what I say when I say I will
sell for cash only, as I cannot and will not
sell on time to any one.
November 25, 1869.

DREXELUS & MABUS

Fashionable

Merchant Tailors

AND DEALERS IN

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

SOUTH-EAST COR. MADISON & SIXTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.

March 24, 1870.

MANHOOD.

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED

JUST published, second edition, Dr
J. LEWIS, (254 pages). The Medical
Companion and Guide to Health, on the
radical cure of Superstition or Scullin
Weakness, Impotency, Mental and Physical
Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.,
and the Venereal and Syphilitic Maladies,
with plain and clear directions for the
speedy cure of Secondary Symptoms, Gon-
orrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, and all diseases
of the skin, such as Scurf, Scrofula, Ulcers,
Boils, Blotches and pimples on the face and
body, Consumption, Epilepsy and Stiles, in-
duced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

The celebrated author, in this admirable
Treatise, clearly demonstrates, from a forty
years' successful practice, that the alarming
consequences of self abuse may be radically
cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once
simple, certain and effectual, by means of
which every sufferer, no matter what his
condition may be, can be effectually cured,
cheaply, privately and radically. This
Book should be in the hands of every youth
and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope.—
Price 50 cents.

Address, DR. LEWIS,
No. 7 Beach St. New York.

40 years' private practice.
March 10, 1870-1y.

CHEAP FRUIT CANS!

Guttering,

Roofing Sheet-Iron,

And Tin-Jobbing of all Kinds.

Shop second door from the Corner of
Main and Court Street.

Call and see me. J. HOSSL.

September 1, 1870-2mos.

Robert Wood & Co.

PHILADELPHIA

ORNAMENTAL

IRON WORKS

Garden & Cemetery Adornments,
AST, WROUGHT IRON AND WIRE
RAILINGS, FOUNTAINS, VASES,
VERANDAS, SETTEES, ARBORS,
HARD-SUMMER HOUSES,
IRON STAIRS,

Spiral and straight, in every variety of
pattern. New and improved styles of Hay
Racks, Mangers, Stable Fixtures, Stall
Divisions, &c.

PATENT WARE WORK.
Railings, Store Fronts, Door and Window
Guards, Farm Fencing, &c.

Bronze Work.
Having fitted up my Foundry with special
reference to the above class of work, we
are now prepared to fill with promptness
all orders for Bronze castings of Statuary,
colossal, heroic, and life size.

ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS.
The largest assortment to be found in the
United States, all of which are executed
with the express view of pleasing the taste,
while they combine all the requisites of
beauty and substantial construction.

Purchasers may rely on having all arti-
cles carefully boxed and shipped to the
place of destination.

Designs will be sent to those who wish
to make a selection.
May 5, 1870-6mos.

J. AND A. FENNELL,

(Opposite Commercial Bank.)

Keop constantly on hand a full assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Trunks,

Valises, Carpet Sacks, Bridles, Collars,
Brushes, Combs, Spurs, Blankets, and ev-
erything in the Saddle and Harness line.
May 31-11.

J. B. Kirkpatrick.

COOPER

DEALER IN COOPERAGE,

Between Scott and Madison, and

Seventh and Eighth Sts.,

In rear of Brewster's Coal Yard,
COVINGTON, KY.

Keep constantly on hand, and make to
order, every kind of cooper ware, and
Repairing promptly attended to on short
notice. April 11-11

Joseph Woolwender,

Wagon Maker.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens
of Cynthiana and vicinity, that he is
prepared to do all kind of work in his line,
such as making wagons, plows, buggies,
and every thing usually made by a wagon
maker.

Repairing done on short notice.

Shop on Walnut Street, with Geo. Herr,
September 15, 1870-3mos.

CHEAP BOOTS.

I will make up work at the following

Cincinnati Prices:

Fine Boots \$9.00.

Call Boots \$8.00.

Call and get measured on Main Street.

H. SHUMAKER.

Cynthiana, October 18, 1870-3w.

CYNTHIANA NEWS.

CYNTHIANA, -- NOVEMBER 10, 1870

A. J. MOREY, EDITOR.



EMIGRATION TO THE GREAT WEST.

"Westward the star of empire
takes its course," and still westward
flow the restless tides of Emigration.

From Europe, from our own East,
and from what a few years ago was
the great West, Illinois, Ohio, Indi-
ana, Kentucky and Missouri, the ever
restless tide, gathering force as the
tidal waves roll on, moves on to the
still farther west. Within the year
Kansas and its meridian have been
occupied, and agencies are in opera-
tion which will make a still greater
tide roll on the coming year to be
yond Kansas. Emigration by a law
of nature follows lines of latitude.

The North goes westward to the
North, and the inhabitants of milder
climes go westward to climes still
at mid.

Just beyond Kansas to the West
lies a still greater territory, still un-
occupied, and rich in mineral re-
sources and her pasture and agricul-
tural lands. Southern Colorado,

although lying upon the same latitude
with Kentucky, from some confor-
mation of the great mountain ranges
of the Rocky Mountains, possesses a
more genial climate than Kentucky.

There from the reports of all travel-
ers, corroborated by the official re-
ports emanating from Washington,
made in the interest of the govern-
ment and of science, and not to con-
serve the interest of any emigration
schemes, her elevated plateaux, are
during the period of our snows, and
cold chilling rains covered with rich
grassy grasses, which furnish uninter-
rupted supplies of food to cattle,
horses and sheep, and destine it for a
great stock country.

This is a little strange to us, with
our school boy notions taken from
the old Geographies that the same
degrees of latitude, insure the same
mean temperature the world round.

But we have grown wiser in our lat-
ter days, and the developments of
Physical Geography have thrown a
flash of light upon the subject of
climate and isothermal lines, and dis-
sipated our old narrow notions. For
instance the City of Rome, the land of
the pomperate and orange groves,
of the good old Falernian Wine of
which Horace sings so much, is upon
the same line of latitude with Lex-
ington, Ky. The climate of Southern
Europe is made what it is by the
Mediterranean Sea.

The vineyards of France, and the
mild regions of England and Ireland
lie in a latitude, where with us, the
Ice King holds sway one half the
year, namely Canada and Newfound-
land.

Professor Maury, in his Physical
Geography of the Sea, explains that
the mild climates of France and En-
gland, are the result of the Gulf
stream which beginning in the low
warm latitudes about the regions of
the Caribbean Sea, flows Northward
with its tropical waters, in a stream
3,000 times greater than the Missis-
sippi, past the Florida Reefs; and on
past the banks of Newfoundland,
whence it is driven off into mid ocean,
and rising to the surface, and giving
out its heat which is gathered up by
the providential winds, and is carried
over, and makes balmy and genial
what would otherwise be the cold
bleak snow covered regions of France
and England.

Isothermal lines, which accord-
ing to Baron Humboldt, are lines
passing through places of equal mean
temperature, do not according to our
once crude notions, follow lines of
latitude around the earth, but vary
many degrees, as influenced by ocean
sea and mountain range. Therefore,
with the light that science has thrown
upon the subject, it is not strange
that Southern Colorado should pos-
sess, the warm genial climate, with

uniform temperature, which all who
have been there, and all men of
science who have written upon the
subject of climate, have by common
consent given it.

Again, Colorado like Piedmonte
lies at the foot of the Mountain, and
her plateaux are elevated from 4,000
to 6,000 feet above the sea level,
away up in the regions of the pure
air. Away up there, the atmosphere is
composed only of its two elements
and the principle called ozone,
which gives elasticity and buoyancy
and to use the common expression
of travelers, one feels as if he had
wings and could fly, when he inhales
the life giving air. The malaria of
low swampy districts, the poisonous
carburetted hydrogen, and carbonic
acid gases, which infect the lower
air everywhere, and being heavier
than air, prevail most in the lowest
stratum, and which are the fruitful
causes of fever and ague, and all
manner of bilious disorders, culmi-
nating in yellow fever, have no place
in those pure regions, thousands of
feet above the sea level.

Thus her pure air, her climate, her
mineral and agricultural resources,
and stock raising facilities, all point
to Colorado as the next great objec-
tive point of the emigrant, and the
refrigerating freight cars lately
introduced which transport beef
and mutton from the great western
plains, fresh into the markets of St.
Louis, Chicago and New York, allow-
ing of slaughter all along the lines of
road, make the grazing lands of the
great west, richer than mines of gold.

Just now the soldiers of the late
war are awakening to the value of the
government gift of 160 acres of first
class land, secured by the late
amendment to the Homestead Act.

And over and above all other causes
in operation, which will make the
coming year an eventful one in the
history of emigration, is the present
war in Europe, which will probably
be over by next Spring, and will with
its increased burdens, make thou-
sands upon thousands who have been
marching with chaps and heels
gun, take up their line of march for
the great West, where the strifes of
the old world, let us hope may be
forgotten, in the development of the
resources and the enjoyment of the
blessings of the new.

[For the Cynthiana News.

BERRYVILLE, October 20th.

Mr. MOREY:—Our very able school

commissioner, Mr. J. F. Lebus, gave

to the readers of your paper, a few

weeks ago, the "Teacher in the

school room." Objection was made

at the time as to its brevity, and the

hope expressed that he would at
some future time, favor the public
with all the requirements indispensa-
ble to a good teacher. Inasmuch
as nothing has emanated from his
pen on the subject, your correspond-
ent will say a few words.

The component parts indispensable
to a good teacher, are: 1st. The
necessary knowledge of the branches
to be taught. 2nd. The tact of
communicating such knowledge to
his pupils. 3rd. He must have a
stock of patience and perseverance,
adequate to the arduous and respon-
sible duties of his profession. 4th.
His habits and moral character
should and ought to be exemplary
and worthy of imitation.

It is not necessary that a teacher
should be a finished and erudite
master of the branches he is required
to teach; but he must know enough
to keep in advance of his scholars.

Young teacher are frequently more
successful than older ones—arising
from the fact that the former must
daily review the lessons of their
classes for the succeeding day, and
that they have more patience than
the latter to whom the so frequent
repetition of the same studies has
become tiresome.

The tact of apprehending teaching has
been considered by some a native
endowment, a sort of instinct, in-
capable of being improved by experi-
ence or instruction. Aptness to
teach, like aptness to do any thing
else, is usually an acquired power,
based upon a correct knowledge of
what is to be done, an accurate esti-
mate of the means to be used, and a
proportionate amount of firmness
and patience to make it successful.

Many teachers frequently lose, in a

great degree, their well earned repu-
tation in this respect, from one or
two causes, viz: want of patience,
arising from expecting too much of
the pupils, or not adapting suitable
form of language within the capacity
of youthful minds.

Patience and perseverance are in-
dispensable requisites of a successful
teacher; not only as regards the
government of the school, but also
as tending to the rapid and lasting
improvement of his pupils. The ex-
ample of the Teacher exerts a pow-
erful effect. If he is patient, kind
and persevering, he will gain the
respect of his scholars who will do
all they can to merit his approbation.

But, if on the contrary, he is petu-
lant and irascible, his scholars will
soon partake of the same feeling,
and stubbornness and carelessness
be the result. Making due allowance
for the many trials and tribulations
of the teacher who has some forty or
fifty scholars to instruct in a small,
crowded room, and most of whom
have not had the least training, ele-
mentary or moral at home, yet it is
of vital importance he should com-
mand his passions to enable him to
control the waywardness and turbu-
lent dispositions of his pupils.

The importance of correct habits
to any individual can not be over-
rated. The influence of the teacher is
so great upon the children under
his care, either for good or evil, that
it is of the utmost importance to
them as well as to himself that his
habits should be unexceptionable.

His manners, his appearance, his
character, are all subjects of observa-
tion, and to a great extent of imi-
tation, by the young in his district.

It were well if all persons, before
they become teachers, would attend
carefully to the formation of their
personal habits. Cleanliness is im-
portant to the teacher. Next to this
is neatness in dress not expensive,
for his income will not admit of it;
but his clothing should be in good
taste and always clean. His lan-
guage should be pure and accurate—
avoiding everything vulgar or pedan-
tic. Courtesy of manner also should
characterize the teacher. By this is
meant true politeness—founded in
benevolence which entertains a just
regard for the feelings of others and
seeks to do for them what would
make them really happy.

Too many exercise the Teacher's
functions without the teacher's qual-
ifications. But this does not prove
that such teachers have chosen the
right calling. Young men who make
teaching a stepping stone to some
other profession, or young women
who make use of it as a support until
they have the expectation of raising
children of their own, can not be ex-
pected to acquire the perfect requi-
sites of professional teachers. No
teacher should be satisfied with bare
mediocrity. His motto should be,
"Excelsior." H *** L ***.

The Export of Domestic Distilled

Spirits.

[From the Louisville Commercial.

Our readers will remember how

rife rumors upon the revenue were

when the internal tax upon distilled

spirits was two dollars a gallon, and

how general was the belief that no

instrumentality for evading the law

was more extensively and effectually

used than the system of drawbacks

on exports. Distilled spirits, which

were held in bond, and upon which

consequently, no tax had been paid,

were allowed to be exported upon

the execution of bonds for their deliv-
ery at foreign ports, and these bonds
were canceled upon the production
of the certificates of United States
consuls at such ports that the spirits
had been landed there. It was cur-
rently reported and believed that
these consular certificates could be
procured at certain seaports in this
country covering any desired amount
for a reasonable consideration, and
that vast quantities of spirits were
taken out of internal revenue bonded
warehouses upon export bonds,
placed upon ship board, the bonds for
export canceled by fraudulent certi-
ficates, and the whisky landed again
in this country, without having gone
a league from shore.

In those flush times among the
whisky thieves all practicable meth-
ods for swindling the Government
and the tax-payers of the country
were resorted to, and that this was
one of them there is no doubt. But
parties engaged in other modes of
swindling were, of course, interested
in diverting attention from their own
operations, and they exaggerated the
amount and extent of the frauds
through the drawback system. If all
the spirits entered for export during
the year in which fraud was most
prevalent had been thrown upon the
market in the manner we have de-

scribed without paying a cent of tax,
it would have been but a drop in
the bucket.

Many of our readers will be sur-
prised to know this. We were sur-
prised when we saw the figures. In
order that it may be seen that the
general opinion that these frauds
were more than those of any other
kind instrumental in corrupting the
trade in spirits, and seriously inter-
fering with the legitimate traffic in
fine whiskies in which our State is so
largely engaged, we subjoin from
official sources a statement of the
amount of spirits, whisky, highwines,
and alcohol, distilled from grain, ex-
ported from the United States for
each year during the period from
1853 to 1870 inclusive. The statistics
are for fiscal years which close June
30th:

Years.	Proof Gallons.	Years.	Proof Gallons.
1853	300,653	1863	2,625,329
1854	290,066	1864	2,489,005
1855	242,061	1865	2,489,005
1856	200,000	1866	2,489,005
1857	187,343	1867	2,489,005
1858	187,343	1868	2,489,005
1859	2,107,991	1869	2,489,005
1860	1,000,000	1870	2,489,005
1861	557,313		
1862	751,135		
1863	2,625,329		

In 1866 and 1867 the frauds had
become so extensive that the reve-
nue derived by the Government from
the tax on distilled spirits had be-
come comparatively inconsiderable;
yet, in those years the export of
spirits was less than in any year since
1853. At a time when the Govern-
ment was being defrauded of at least
one hundred millions of dollars a
year of its taxes on spirits if every
gallon of this export had been fraud-
ulently, it could have had but little
effect upon the market. As we have
said, some of it was, no doubt, fraud-
ulent, but certainly not all.

Our figures only include the ex-
ports of spirits distilled from grain.

The figures showing exports of spirits
produced from all materials would
be larger, but relative annual ship-
ment would be about the same, and
they would not be large enough to
change our statement, that if it all
had been exported fraudulently it
could have had little effect on the
market.

Under the present law relative to
drawback on spirits exported, no
shipments in bond can be made.

Spirits cannot leave an internal re-
venue warehouse until the tax is paid.

When spirits are to be exported, par-
ties can only get a drawback upon
producing evidence that the ship-
ment has reached the foreign port,
and the regulations for protecting
the revenue are very stringent.

Then only sixty cents per gallon
is refunded. This only covers the
fifty cent gallon tax and the four
dollar barrel tax, and leaves the ex-
ported goods saddled with the grain
tax, the taxes for gaugers and store-
houses, the stamps, the tax on sales,
and all the taxes on rectification and
redistillation, besides the evaporation
and wastage in redistillation. As
the bulk of exported spirits goes in
the shape of alcohol, this amounts
to a tax large enough, with the im-
ported duties that must be paid to
foreign countries, to prevent suc-
cessful

CYNTHIANA NEWS.

CYNTHIANA, -- NOVEMBER 30, 1870

A. J. MOREY, EDITOR.



KENTUCKY NEWS

Returns from the counties comprising the Lexington District gives Beck a majority of from 3,500 to 5,000. Jefferson county, gave Beck 50 majority. Last August it gave a radical majority.

In this, the 6th District, we learn that Kenton county will give a majority of 1,000 for Arthur. Wrightson's majority in the city of Newport is 312. It would not astonish if he carried Campbell county.

Pendleton county will give Arthur some 30 majority.

Harrison gives Arthur 583 majority. In August 888 was the average majority for Democratic candidates—a falling off of 305 votes. The cause for this change must be answered by those Democrats who did not vote.

THE ELECTION RETURNS!



DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES.

"How is this?"

New York, Nov. 9th, 1870. New York City gives Hoffman, Democratic candidate for Governor a majority of 50,000—and the State is Democratic by 30,000. A great gain in Congressmen is made.

The News from Missouri leaves but little doubt but that Gratz Brown, and the whole Conservative ticket, has been elected by a big majority. The Legislature is all right.

St. Louis, Nov. 8. The total vote of this city gives a Democratic majority for Governor of 29,240. Vaughan, Democratic candidate for Congress, is elected over W. J. Smith, former member, by perhaps 8,000 majority.

From present indications, Brown will be elected Governor by 50,000 majority.

In Maryland the Grant Administration attempted to control the elections, but Swann and Archer, Democratic candidates for Congress were both elected.

Baltimore, Nov. 8. The election passed off quietly in this city. Democratic candidates in Third District, elected by 4,665 majority, and in the Second by 4,026, total Democratic majority in the city, 8,691. Total vote cast 36,043.

Delaware has elected a Democratic Governor, Legislature and Congressmen.

In Tennessee the Democracy have elected a Governor and eight members of Congress, and it is believed that ten have been elected. Good for Tennessee.

Northern Democratic Journals assert that the election presents a "very sad" appearance especially for their radical friends. Yes! "it is very sad."

Kentucky has gone Democratic by 50,000 majority.

COLUMBIANA, KY., Nov. 5 1870.

Mr. A. J. MOREY—Dear Friend: In last week's issue of your Stirling Democratic paper, I see you notice my intention to move to Ohio, in a few days, and that my old location will then be a good place for a Physician.

I wish you would say to the people in your next publication, that my partner Mr. Chas. Leuba, has succeeded me and that I recommend him to the candid consideration of an enlightened community; both for his moral worth and scientific medical attainments. He is a graduate of the Louisville school of medicine and I consider him well posted in the theory of medicine, in all its branches, and firmly believe he will make a first class Practitioner.

Truly yours, T. W. HEDGES.

Fire in Colemanville.

On Saturday last Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mathias, being absent from their home, the little children ignorantly set fire to their house and burned it up. Loss about \$1,500.

EUROPEAN WAR NEWS.

SATURDAY, November 5th.

The English Cabinet was in extraordinary session yesterday. Earl Granville received a dispatch announcing the acceptance by Trochu of the armistice proposed by Count Bismarck. The protocol of the armistice is signed by General Trochu, Jules Favre, Arago, Ferry, Garnier Pages, Pelléton, Picard and Simon on the part of the Provisional Government, and by Count Bismarck and General Von Moltke on the part of the Germans. The armistice commences on the 4th of November and ends on the 28th. A decree ordering the elections in France will be issued to day. The Constituent Assembly is convoked to meet on the 15th inst. A rumor was in circulation in London yesterday afternoon that the negotiations for an armistice at Versailles had failed. This report had a depressing influence on the markets. England having withdrawn her opposition to a cession of French territory to Germany, the tone of communication between the British Foreign Office and Count Bismarck has greatly improved. No official announcement of the armistice has been made at Tours. The election in Paris on the question of maintaining the powers of the Government of National Defence, resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of the Government. Full particulars of the riot in Paris on Monday, are given in our dispatches. A telegram from Bern, Switzerland, says the Nationals and Mobs were routed by the Prussians, near Thann, on Tuesday. Two Prussian army corps, recently at Metz, have commenced the siege of Thionville. Seventy thousand Prussian troops, from Metz, are now half way to Paris. Fifty thousand are marching on Garibaldi, at Besancon, which is surrounded. Garibaldi has twenty-five thousand men.

Monday, November 7th.

A dispatch from Versailles, dated yesterday, says the provisional Government at Paris has finally rejected the protocol agreed upon by Thiers and Bismarck, although they had previously signified their approval of it. Thiers has received orders from Paris to inform Bismarck that his condition could not be accepted, and to return to the capital immediately. The cause of the rupture is believed to be the persistent demand of Bismarck for guarantees for a cession of territory. The Prussian ambassador at London says the war will continue all winter. A correspondent at Versailles telegraphs that on Saturday Thiers had an interview with Favre and Trochu at Billancourt. Thiers reported the agreement which had been concluded with Bismarck, which was approved by Favre and Trochu, who expressed the belief that they would be able to secure the support of the inhabitants of Paris in carrying out the proposition. On Friday the provisional Government issued an address to the people of Paris stating that no armistice would be concluded prejudicial to the interests of France or not embracing certain specified conditions. Paris journals to the 4th instant have been received at Versailles. There is plenty of bread wine, preserved vegetables, poultry and an immense supply of salted meats in the city. Rochefort has resigned from the Committee of Defense, owing to a misunderstanding with the Government on the question of the Communal elections. Since that time he has not been seen. Two balloons from Paris, with five passengers, were captured by the Prussians on Saturday. A dispatch from Dole on the 4th inst., says Garibaldi with thirty Italian officers, have been taken prisoners. The bombardment of Neu Breisach continues. A sortie by the garrison has been repulsed. A serious engagement took place on Saturday, on the road from Dijon to St. Jean de Losne. The Prussians though using artillery and mitrailleurs, had up to 7 P. M. gained no ground. The Prussians had been prevented from crossing the Saone.

TUESDAY, November 8th.

The Paris Moniteur says "Prussia, as she would neither consent to revictualing of Paris nor allow Alsace and Lorraine to vote in the election for delegates to the Constituent Assembly, assumes all the responsibility for the continuance of the war." Prussia, not France, has refused the armistice. The refusal to consent to a cession of territory is also assigned as one of the reasons for the unanimous rejection of the armistice by the members of the Provisional Government. A correspondent at Versailles telegraphed yesterday that Thiers had gone to Tours, and that in reality the negotiating parties never approached a basis of agreement for an armistice. Revictualing of Paris was insisted on from the first by Thiers, but steadily refused by Bismarck. All the journals at Tours express the bitterest resentment at the duplicity of Bismarck, who, while pretending to negotiate an armistice, thus gained time to bring up reinforcements and prevent an attack by the Army of the Loire, which could have taken the offensive with advantage. The Prussians are making the most active preparations for the bombardment of Paris. It is reported that the bombardment will commence to-day. The French Government has ordered the arrest of Marshal Bazaine and the officers of his staff wherever found. Fort

Mortier, at New Breisach, capitulated on Sunday night. Two hundred and twenty prisoners and five cannons were captured. The Germans from Metz are advancing by forced marches on Amiens and Rouen.

WEDNESDAY, November 9.

A Tours dispatch says a general battle was fought near Orleans yesterday. No news of the result of the fighting had been received. Thiers is expected to arrive at Tours to-day. A dispatch from Tours says on Monday a Prussian column, with two batteries and 1,500 cavalry attacked the outposts of the army of the Loire at Poissy and Laurent des Bois. The French drove them beyond Valliere; the Prussians left their dead and wounded on the field, and had sixty-four men captured. The French loss was four killed and thirty-one wounded. Verdun has capitulated to the Prussians. Count Bismarck states that the French Government having declared, through Thiers, its ability to accept an armistice on the basis of statu quo, the Count proposed that the French name a time for holding elections for the Constituent Assembly. In such an event, the Germans promised that absolute freedom of elections should be allowed, even in the territory occupied by the Prussians. A London telegram states that Jules Favre, with a majority of his colleagues, favored the scheme for an election, and urged the acceptance of the armistice as negotiated by Thiers. General Trochu dissented and carried his point. Metz has been made the capital of Lorraine. King William has issued an order that hereafter no person be allowed to enter or leave Paris. Five passengers have just been captured, and will be court-martialed for a violation of this order.

HARRISON COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS.

The following majorities were given at the different precincts in this county, for W. E. Arthur, for Congress;

Cynthiana, 130; Leesburg 96; Berryville, 12; Buena Vista 70; Richmond, 89; Claysville, 38; Ratland, 49; Casons, 108; Total Majority 583.

Emigration to the West.

We understand that Capt. R. F. Long and J. M. Givens, will about the middle of this month start for southern Colorado, in behalf of the "Emigration Society of central Kentucky" to look up and report character, location and advantages of unoccupied lands there. Southern Colorado is said to be unexcelled in her agricultural and pristine lands, and the purpose of the Society is to locate its members in a body under the Homestead Act and particularly the amended Act of July 15th 1870 in behalf of Soldiers and Sailors in the late war. The land of Southern Colorado are traversed by the Head Waters of the Arkansas river, and with irrigation yield an abundance which to us is incredible and the cost of emigration is said to be but trifling. There is said to be no healthier climate in the world.—The following are the officers of the Society—President, Col. W. W. Bradley, Secretary, Lieut. H. M. Magee; Treasurer, Capt. R. F. Long. Emigration to the great West this year has been unprecedented and bids fair to be greater the coming year, and at the present rate their will soon be no unoccupied lands for Homestead settlers. The Secretary H. M. Magee is Postmaster at Cynthiana Ky., and will take pleasure in giving information to all who are desirous of uniting with the society.

A Fire in Frankfort.

By the terrible fire in Frankfort, which was the work of an incendiary, nearly the half of two squares in the very center of business were destroyed, together with a large amount of personal property. Among the losers by this disastrous conflagration are Regendorf and Gleich cigar store, a building owned by J. Kaltebrun; Fred Kenn's confectionary, a building owned by Mrs. Gerard; M. Merchand, building owned by Mrs. Stoughton; Wm. Collyer, residence and saloon; Green and Dehouy, dry goods store; Jno. Schweibald, confectionary; Mrs. Redding, two store rooms and grocery; Joseph Lukermeier, grocery and residence; Wm. Cavanaugh, grocery; John Kiernan, grocery; Newman & Bros., grocery; Jerry Lee & Co., grocery; Noel & Bacon, livery stable; Peter Smith, barber shop; Evans' heir's splendid residence; W. C. Childs' residence, Christian church, Odd Fellows' Hall. The aggregate loss is from \$150,000 to \$200,000; insurance from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Accident to Judge Arthur.

The buggy of Judge Arthur, Democratic candidate for Congress, was upset on Fourth street, near Madison, yesterday morning. The Judge was considerably bruised by the fall, but received no serious injury. The accident was caused by one of the ugly lumps which run through the middle of nearly all the streets of Covington, since the water pipes were laid.

A BODY AND MIND DISEASE.

Such is Dyspepsia. The stomach and the brain are too intimately allied for the one to suffer without the other, so that dyspepsia and despondency are inseparable. It may be added, too, that irritation of the stomach is almost invariably accompanied by irritation of the temper.

The invigorating and tranquillizing operation of Hostetter's Bitters is most powerfully developed in cases of indigestion. The first effect of this agreeable tonic is comforting and encouraging. A mild glow pervades the system, the chronic heaviness in the region of the stomach is lessened, and the nervous restlessness which characterizes the disease is abated. This improvement is not transient. It is not succeeded by the return of the old symptoms with superadded force, as is always the case when unmedicated stimulants are given for the complaint. Each dose seems to impart a permanent accession of healthful invigoration. But this is not all. The appetent and anti-bilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary in importance to its tonic virtues. If there is an overabundance of bile too strongly bronchial within proper limits, and if the biliary organ is inert and torpid it is toned and regulated. The effect upon the discharging organs is equally salutary, and in cases of constipation the cathartic action is just sufficient to produce the desired result gradually and without pain. The Bitters also promote healthy expansion from chest constriction, which is particularly desirable at this season, sudden spells of raw, unpleasant weather are apt to check the natural perspiration and produce congestion of the liver, congested lungs, and other ailments, and a large number of diseases are bodily vigor, and this the great Vegetable Restorative essentially promotes. November 10, 1870.—Indo.

What Hon. Thad Stevens Thought About Misher's Herb Bitters.

Mr. William Lambert, First Assistant Engineer, U. S. N., writes to Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., of Lancaster, Pa. the following: "At the capture of New Orleans I was wounded in the right leg by a shell. The wound healed up, but but a bad sore broke out near my ankle. Several doctors tried to benefit me, but none succeeded. It was then that Hon. Thad Stevens, then a member of Congress, saw me, and, on learning the nature of my trouble, told me about MISHER'S HERB BITTERS, saying, 'it is the most wonderful combination of medicinal herbs I ever saw.' I used it myself, and I know that it will cure you in a very short period. Try it, my friend, try it. I will have sent to you.' The result fully justified the high praise of Mr. Stevens regarding your Bitters, for its use was followed by a perfect cure. Sold by druggists generally. Price one dollar a bottle. November 3, 1870.—Indo.

A FINE PREMIUM BERKSHIRE BOAR.

For Sale: I have several Berkshire Pigs, all thoroughbred and a fine Premium Berkshire Boar about twenty-two months old, which I desire to sell. Hog Breeders would do well to call and see this stock. F. G. CRAIG, P. O. Cynthiana, Ky. October 27, 1870.—Indo.

THERE'S NOTHING LIKE IT.

The Review, York, Pa. Send two cent stamp for specimen or 75 cents for a year and send 16 large pages of Literature, Music and Useful Information. November 3, 1870.

GRAND OPENING.

Of all the new styles of MILLINERY GOODS. A. E. WEBB'S, CINCINNATI, OHIO. Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Black and Colored Velvets, Vellours, Cloaking, Vellours, Lace, Corsets, Mourning Gowns, Veils, &c. Milliners and the Public are invited to examine the largest stock of millinery goods in the city before purchasing. September 22, 1870.—2mos.

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRY GOODS

76 and 78 West Fourth Street. Cincinnati, Ohio.

W. H. JOHNSON & CO., have adopted the system of advertising their House over the counter, and shall each day sell a line of goods at a sacrifice in price equal to the cost of double-column newspaper advertisements, thus giving the Trade the benefit of this large outlet.

Our stock is one of the most comprehensive ever shown in this city.

W. H. JOHNSON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO C. W. DE LAND.

November 10, 1870.

Dry Goods, Carpets, etc.,

JUST RECEIVED,

—AT—

WALKER'S

A large and elegant stock of DRY GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER. Such as Silks, Silk Pophins, Emp. Cloths, Merinos, Alpaca; Plaid Wool Pophins, Delaines, etc. Also Flannels, Casimere, Cloths, Jeans, Cloaking, Shawls, Velvets, etc. I am opening an unusually large and attractive stock of very desirable Fabrics, suitable for this season of the year, which I offer to the Ladies of Covington and vicinity at very low prices.

I have taken much pains in selecting my fall stock, and can safely assure my Customers that they will find it as choice and desirable as the market affords.

I will not enumerate prices, but cordially invite examination of our entire stock, and comparison of any other house, either in Covington or Cincinnati.

JAMES W. WALKER,

Corner of Sixth and Madison streets.

COVINGTON, KY.

October 20, 1870.—3mos.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to Hunt, Fish or Trespass on our Farms. Persons disobeying this notice, the law will be enforced against them.

J. M. BERRY, ROBT. BERRY, A. J. McNEES, W. R. McNEES, GEO. CRENshaw, E. C. CRENshaw.

October 27, 1870.—3w.

"THE EXCELSIOR."

PIKE ST., CYNTHIANA, KY.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES.

I HAVE Opened an Elegant Saloon in Cynthiana, where I hope my friends and the public generally, will call and see me. They can find every description of good Liquors at my Saloon. Also, I keep Sardines, and Cove Oysters. My Bier shall be fresh and drinkable. Call and See Me.

October 27, 1870.—3w.

100 DOLLARS REWARD!

Stolen from the Proprietor in Harrison county, Ky., on Wednesday, October 19th 1870.

One Bay Horse,

3 years old last Spring—15 hands, 3 inches high; and one almost new quilted seat saddle, with Woolen Stirrups, a new bridle with web reins, and a large gray blanket. The horse is in fine condition. The Thief was dressed in black Broad Cloth Coat, light Pants, and striped tie Hat, and a light complexion, very fair, and is about 22 or 23 years of age. He was passing through the county on a pretence that he wanted to buy land. I will give the above reward for said horse or \$150 for horse, saddle and blanket, delivered to me. R. SHARP. October 27, 1870.—Indo.

LAST CALL.

All persons indebted for County and State Taxes, are requested to come forward and settle at once. I can not wait any longer. I am compelled to settle with the State and must pay up or I can not. JAS. N. FRAZER, S. R. C. November 3, 1870.—Indo.

CITY SCHOOL.

Will open at the Wall School-house, on Monday, September 19th. Tuition, \$12 \$13 and \$20, according to Grade. The public money divided among the scholars in attendance, without respect to grade. Teachers of large experience provided for all Departments. Special attention paid to those preparing for Teachers. A limited number taken from the country, if they apply early. Terms: One-half in advance, the other after the public money is distributed. A. SANDER, Principal. J. H. SHAWHAN, W. L. NORTHUP, Trustees. J. S. WITHERS. A. SANDER, Principal. September 13, 1870.—Indo.

WAR, FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

READ THE NEWS.

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

All kinds of choice Family Groceries, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Dried Beef, Salt Lard, Cement, Plaster Paris, Grind Stones, North Carolina Tar, Paints, Oils, Glass Putty, Sash and Doors, the Improved Water Drainers. Iron and Steel, all sizes and kinds. Horse Shoes, Cut and Wrought Nails, Castings, and Mechanical Tools of every kind in use. Hardware in all its departments. Table and Pocket Cutlery, Guns and Pistols, Superior Rifle and Blasting Powder and Safety Fuse. City and Spanish Sole Leather, Upper and French Calf and Kipskins, and usual Tools in Findings. Anything and everything usually desired by his line, all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest and satisfaction guaranteed. Give him a call. C. A. W. EPPER, SR. Cynthiana, July 21, 1870.—6mos.

T. J. MEGIBBEN & CO.,

OFFER GREAT BARGAINS,

IN

Dress Goods, Dress Goods, Dress Goods,

500 yards, Rich Plaid Poplins at 27 1-2c

500 yards Fine Plaid Poplins at 37 1-2c.

500 yards Elegant Plaid Poplins at 50c.

1,000 yards French Poplin Plaid

all-wool 80c., 90c. and \$100

Alpacas,

Alpacas,

Aplacas,

Great inducements offered in Black Al-

pacas of the best make at 25c,

35c., 45c., 50c., 60c., and 65c.

Emperess Cloth and French Merino,

of superior quality and Cheap.

ALSO,

A large and varied assortment of 3 able

Mink and Ermine, Furs.

The above embraces the latest European Novelties, and form one of

the largest and most elegant Stock ever exhibited in this City.

(CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.)

T. J. MEGIBBEN & CO.

October 27, 1870.—2w.

STOVE AND TIN TRADE

J. E. SMITH,

Successor to Shannon & Co.

MAIN STREET, CYNTHIANA, KY.

Has now on hand the largest assort-

ment of Cooking and Heating Stoves,

ever brought to this city, which he is

prepared to sell lower than the lowest.

THE EXCELLENT

COAL AND WOOD STOVES.

Early Bird, New Star, Alaska, Lady Gay, New Allegator, (California), New Kentuckian, Common Sense, Sylph,

PARLOR COOK STOVES.

Sun Beam, HEATING STOVES.

Rose Bud, Eclipse, Alaska Cannon.

I am prepared to furnish any range in the United States at the lowest price.

Call and see me

MAIN STREET,

Where you can buy a Stove at any price, from \$15 to \$115. Odd plates furnished for any stove.

Wholesale buyers will please examine our Stock of

Tinware

Before purchasing elsewhere.

If you want Stoves, Tinware, Sheet Iron Work, Roofing, Guttering,

Lightning Rods, &c. call on

November 3, 1870.

